

Missouri: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Missouri in 1996, accounting for 43% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from cardiovascular diseases were 51% higher among men than among women.
- Of all states, Missouri had the fourth highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 23% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 3,780 deaths.

Cancer

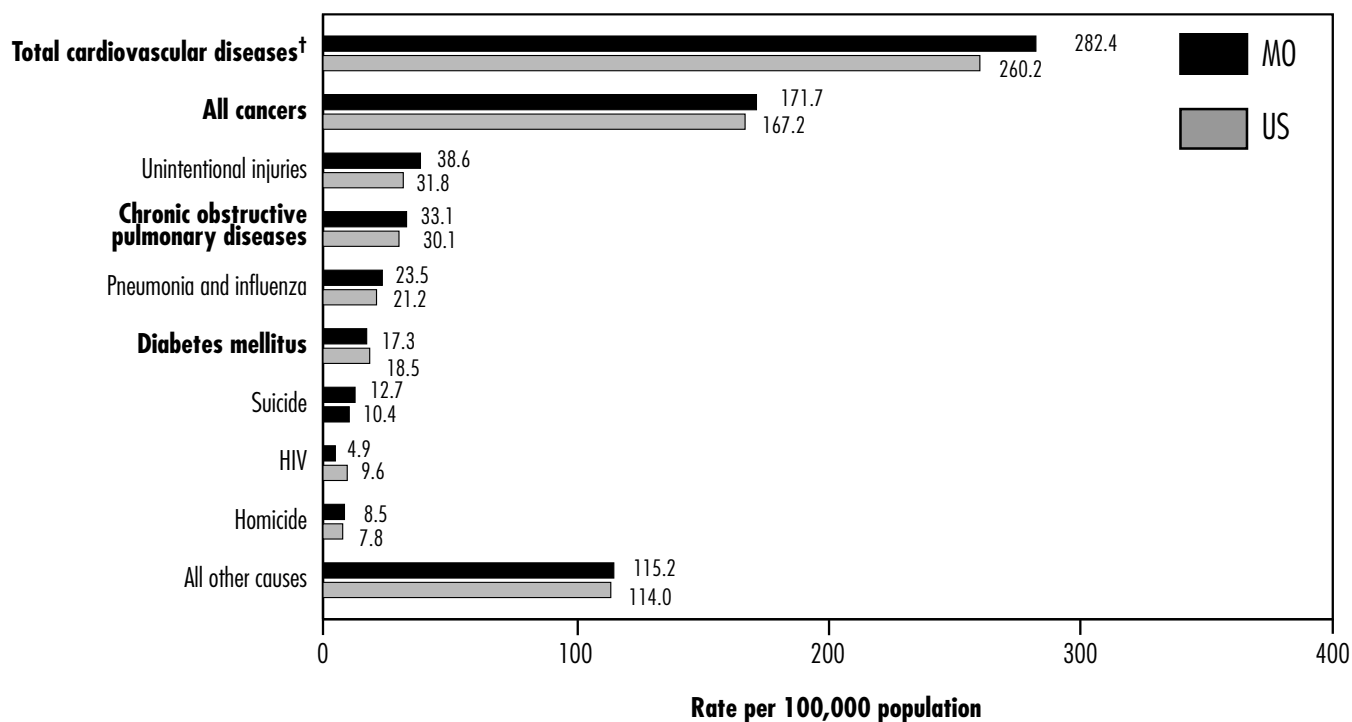
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Missouri in 1996.
- Rates of death from lung cancer were 120% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 27,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Missouri in 1999, including 4,400 new cases of lung cancer, 3,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, 3,900 new cases of prostate cancer, and 3,600 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 12,900 Missouri residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 175,715 adults in Missouri had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,274 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 3,015 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 91% higher among blacks than whites.

Causes of Death, Missouri Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (155.7 per 100,000 in Missouri and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (43.6 per 100,000 in Missouri and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Missouri: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 40% of Hispanics, 26% of whites, and 23% of blacks in Missouri.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 33% of blacks, 27% of whites, and 22% of Hispanics.
- Among states, Missouri had the tenth highest percentage of adults who reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Missouri had the tenth highest percentage of adults who were overweight according to self-reported height and weight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

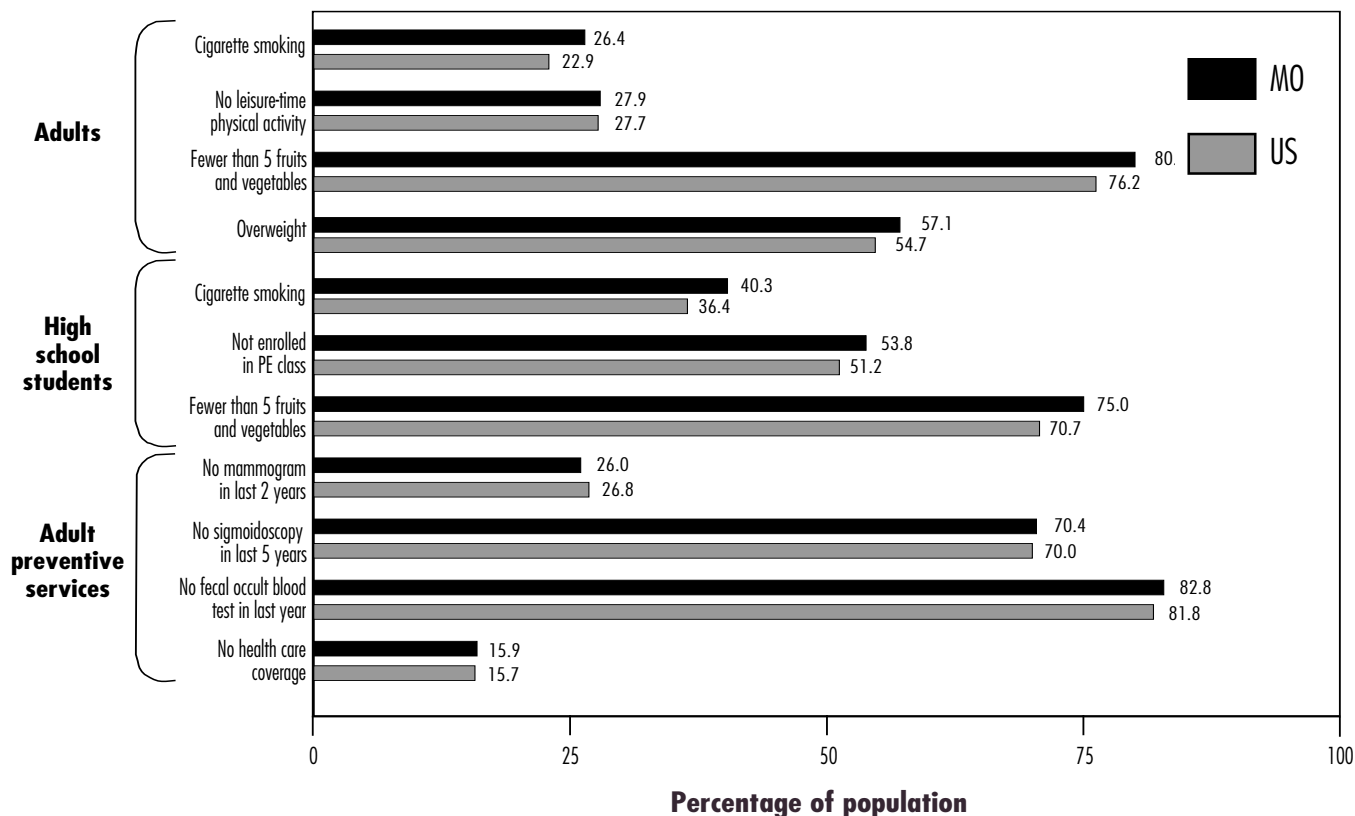
- In 1997, 43% of white and 22% of black students in Missouri reported smoking cigarettes.
- Sixty-one percent of male and 46% of female students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 79% of female students and 71% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, whites were more than three times as likely as blacks to report not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- More than 70% of adults aged 50 years or older reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 83% of whites and 79% of blacks reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 23% of blacks, 17% of Hispanics, and 15% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Missouri Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.